

# SPORTS



A scene from the game between the Central Navy Club and Kiev Dynamo.  
Photo by Yuri Tutov

## Central Navy Club—national champions

4-5. By this score the Central Navy Club lost the last game of the national water polo championship to Kiev Dynamo. However, this defeat did not prevent them from becoming national champions, since their closest rivals — Alma-Ata Dynamo — also lost to Leningrad Baltika 5-7. The bronze medals will go to Moscow State University, who

beat Moscow Dynamo 8-6 in their last game. The Central Navy Club got their "gold" with difficulty. Towards finish convincing wins alternated with annoying upsets, which can be explained by exhaustion. Over 11 days the team played ten games, among them the European Champions Cup. They won five, drew three and lost two.

## Semifinalists determined

In the USSR men's field hockey cup the one-stage tournaments are over and the four semifinalists which will continue the struggle for this coveted trophy are already determined. These are Alma-Ata Dynamo, Sverdlovsk Army Club, Moscow Fill and Andizhan Zvezda.

In Andizhan, on an artificially covered field, Sverdlovsk Army Club drew with Samarkand Spar-

tak 2-2 in group A while Moscow Fill beat Ferghana Khimik 4-0. In group B Vasilkovskaya lost 0-3 to Alma-Ata Dynamo as the hosts — Andizhan Zvezda — outplayed Leningrad Volna 4-1.

Twice cup holders Alma-Ata Dynamo will meet Fill, while Army Club takes on Zvezda in the semifinals of the third national cup.

## USSR-NORWAY: PROTOCOL SIGNED

Further widening of relations in the area of sport is envisaged by the protocol signed in Oslo on sports exchange between the USSR and Norway for 1985. One of the major events in which the USSR and Norway will perform next year will be a USSR vs northern countries athletics meet.

Much attention is given to holding meets in winter sports traditional for both nations—speed skating, skiing, and bandy. More coaches and specialists will be sent to study the experience of mass sport and methods of holding training sessions.

## 20 games played so far

Soviet Grandmasters Anatoly Karpov and Garry Kasparov have already played 20 games in their world chess title match, but the score still stands at 4-0 in Karpov's favour. We last covered the 18th game. The next featured an opening novelty. Again the opponents played the Queen opening but differently from, say, that of the 17th game when Karpov also played White. By the way, he was the first to change the trend of that game in the sixth move. The challenger had a hard time as the champion kept up the pressure. Kasparov, however, coped with all the problems and at one time opted for a most risky line. Karpov rose to this challenge, and, despite multiple exchanges, retained some initiative for a long time. Yet by the end of five hours of play Kasparov skill-

fully made a mark through pawns as an "alternative" to a similar White pawn. Ultimately the game was adjourned but the sides never resumed it the next day, as Karpov's positional initiative proved insufficient, so that the day set aside for playing adjourned games became a day off for both opponents, while the next, 20th game, was played on schedule.

For two reasons this game proved a puzzle for the connoisseurs. First, the initial 13 moves copied the 13th game, the only difference being that Karpov then played White and Kasparov Black, and now it was vice versa.

In the 14th move the challenger, at last, decisively went off the beaten track, according to specialists' opinion. Still the world champion, it seems, was

prepared for such an eventuality. After 33 minutes of reflection he made a very strong move. Kasparov then made only one more "blip" and offered a draw, which was accepted. This kept the experts wondering.

Viktor BARKIN,  
chess observer

## Our interviews

Raymond Keene, International Grandmaster (England): I will say only one: Karpov plays excellently. Kasparov has disappointed me personally.

Jonathan Spelman, International Grandmaster (England): I agree with Raymond. Kasparov plays worse than he can. Anatoly is brilliant, excellent, like to argueably never played with anyone.

## RALLY A 'VICTIM OF SUCCESS'

The 10th, Ivory Coast auto rally fell "victim" to the success of Audi in the Constructors and Drivers' world championship, as many of its drivers refused to take part. Among the 51 drivers only three well-known ones: Swede Sigi Blomqvist, who had won the title ahead of schedule, last year's champion Finn Hannu Mikkola and Kenyan Shekhar Mehta in a Nissan 240 RC.

## Hopes not to be discouraged

The sports facilities for the 1986 world football cup in Mexico will arguably live up to the expectations of all the fans of this popular game, FIFA President, Joao Havelange, told the press at the FIFA Zurich Headquarters.

The 24 finalists will be divided into six groups, and each group will play in two stadiums. Italy and Mexico, which have automatically qualified as the world champion and as cup organizers will compete in group one and two respectively.

The opening game will be played on May 31 in Mexico's most celebrated Aztec stadium. The future cup organizing committee will meet on November 28 in Zurich to discuss the time the games should begin, taking into account literally everything—the weather and time difference between Mexico and Europe.

FIFA Vice-President and Organizing Committee Chairman, Guillermo Canada of Mexico, stated that 5,000 pressmen would cover the championship.

Vladimir McMILLIN



In Moscow CAC (USSR) beat French Limoges 101-93.  
Picture: CAC centre Tkachenko attacks.

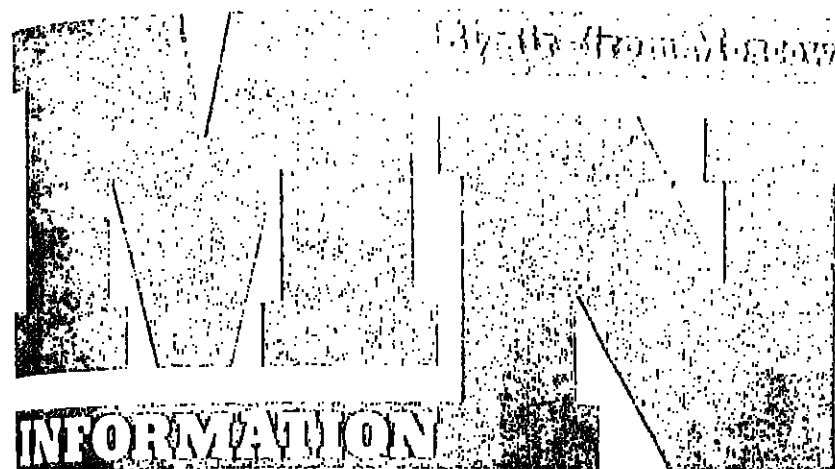
Photo by Andrei Knyazev

## Success for Zalgiris

The Kaunas Zalgiris basketball club, which have begun the struggle in the European Cup Winners Cup, beat Pleven Spartak in an away game 108-84.



The American TV company Dick Young Productions creates a film about the youth of the world. One of the film heroes will be the Soviet sportsman, world champion and record holder in pole vaulting, Sergei Bubka. Pictures during the filming to Donetsk director and cameraman Dick Young and Sergei Bubka.



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## MEETING IN THE KREMLIN

The Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, Nikolai Tikhonov, has received in the Kremlin D. Andreas, Co-Chairman of the US-USSR Trade and Economic Council (ASTEC) and Chairman, Board of Directors of Archer Daniels Midland Company.

They exchanged views on the state of Soviet-American relations, including the present state of the prospects for commercial and economic relations between the two countries. In this respect it was noted that the Soviet Union stood for a more balanced bilateral relations with the United States and practical ways of developing such relations on a healthy and mutually advantageous basis. This approach stressed N. Tikhonov, is fully in conformity with the principles of Soviet policy of curbing the arms race, strengthening international security and achieving effective agreements on the entire range of issues pertaining to nuclear and space weapons.

On his part, D. Andreas said he favoured better relations between the Soviet Union and the United States, and expressed his gratitude to the Soviet Government for the constant attention it devotes to ASTEC's work.



The demonstrators blocked Pennsylvania Avenue outside the White House.

## Soviet pavilion awarded gold medals

India's Board of Trade Exhibitions awarded its highest prize, the Grand Gold Medal, to the pavilion of the USSR at the traditional International Trade Fair just ended in New Delhi. Earlier the Soviet pavilion had won the gold medal of the Indian Advertising Board.

More than one million residents and visitors of the Indian capital saw the exhibition which

showed the Soviet Union's achievements in electronics, machine building, metallurgy, power engineering and other industries and illustrated the fruitful Soviet-Indian economic, scientific and technical cooperation. During the exhibition Soviet foreign trade agencies and Indian firms signed contracts to the total sum of 920 million rupees.

## Prevent arms race from outer space

New York. With an overwhelming majority the First Committee (Political and Security Questions) of the UN General Assembly has passed a resolution on preventing the extension of the arms race into outer space sponsored by non-aligned countries with active support from the Soviet Union. This document reflects the basic direction and the essence of the Soviet proposal "The Use of Outer Space Exclusively for Peaceful Purposes, for the Benefit of Mankind" put forward as an urgent and important initiative at the present session.

The resolution, adopted by the United Nations, calls on all countries to refrain from the use of force in outer space and to actively work towards making its use solely peaceful. With this decision the United Nations has for the first time clearly put on record the need to renounce the use of force in outer space activities of the states.

Unlike last year, the United States did not dare openly challenge the idea of preventing militarization of outer space and using it solely for peaceful purposes. However, it was the only country to abstain from voting.

## World of socialism: myths and reality

This was the subject of round-table discussions of noted scholars and specialists from socialist countries held recently at Soviet Press Agency (APN).

Opening the discussions APN head Chairman Pavel Naumov stated that the aggressive circles of imperialism which have embarked on full-scale militarization, are also engaged in state technological warfare. Their

goal is to complicate the situation in socialist nations, discredit true socialism in the eyes of the rest of the world, and ensure an ideological justification for an unrestricted bombing of their nuclear potential.

A determined rebuttal was given at the meeting to the bourgeois falsifiers clinging to these plays. Well-argued reports refuting tales by Western propagandists were presented by the head of

the Institute of Military History, Corresponding Member of the USSR Academy of Sciences Lieutenant-General P. Zhilin; Chairman of the Research Council of the USSR Academy of Sciences on Foreign Ideological Trends Academician M. Mitin; CMEA Secretary Professor V. Syrov as well as specialists and scholars from other CMEA countries.

## FACTS and EVENTS

● The Mozambique People's Liberation Forces (FPLM) continue their successful operations to eliminate gangs of the so-called "Mozambique National Resistance" (MNR). In the province of

Inhambane, government forces have destroyed three MNR bases, inflicting heavy casualties on the gangsters who also sustained heavy losses in material.

● The American Ambassador in Thailand J. G. Dean has said that US aid to that country for the 1985 financial year would in-

crease by another one million dollars to a total of more than 107 million.

● More than 350 members of the anti-government gangs in the Ugandan district of Luwero recently surrendered to government security forces.



The USSR is offering great assistance to the people of Ethiopia in these difficult times. In the country's history, having created a veritable "air-bridge", Soviet planes are carrying food from the port of Assab to the Tigre and Biltine provinces — areas worst hit by the drought. Evacuation of people from areas most vulnerable to constant threat of drought has started.

● Rehabilitation of food on board a Soviet plane.

## POLITBUREAU WEEKLY MEETING

The Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee has fully approved the results of talks between Konstantin Chernenko and British Labour Party leader Noll Kinnock. In the course of the talks the prominent role played by the Labour Party in British political life and the importance of contacts with this party in the interest of positive development of relations between the USSR and Britain were emphasized.

Special stress was laid on ideas expressed by Konstantin Chernenko in connection with the Labour Party's defence and security programme calling for a non-nuclear system and the freezing of British territory of all nuclear weapons. Were such a programme implemented, the USSR would undertake not to use nuclear weapons against Britain and be prepared to reduce and dismantle a portion of its medium-range missiles in the European part of the USSR to correspond with the number of nuclear missiles to be dismantled by Britain.

They expressed the conviction that the present international situation necessitates the active contribution of the working class movement and all progressive, democratic and peace-loving forces towards the prevention of the threat of war and the solution of vital issues on a constructive and equitable basis in the interest of peace and security of nations.

The Politbureau also discussed the outcome of an official visit to the USSR by Federal Chancellor of the Austrian Republic, Fred Sinowatz and stressed that Soviet-Austrian relations, based on the State treaty on the resurgence of an independent and democratic Austria and its status of permanent neutrality have been and are an example of fruitful and peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems.

The Politbureau heard a report by Vladimir Daligik on official friendly visits by a USSR Supreme Soviet delegation to Vietnam, Laos, and Kampuchea and emphasized that the CPSU and the Soviet state will continue to steadfastly support the peoples of these Indochinese nations in their drive for social progress, national sovereignty as well as peace and security in South-East Asia.

The meeting approved the results of the talks between Vladimir Daligik and Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi in New Delhi.

## 'Crystal Skates' competition soon



Six "Crystal Skates" will be presented to the winners of the 19th International Figure-Skating Competition for the "Moscow News" Prize. In the pairs, dances and men's and women's singles. The prizes designed by artist Mikhail Klov and made by the masters of Dvorkovo crystal works were instituted by the "Moscow News". They will be contested for by entrants from 14 nations of Europe, Asia and America on the ice of the Lenin-Central Stadium Palace of Sport in Moscow between December 5 and 9.

The event has aroused much interest since it will be attended by top Soviet skaters, as well as foreign national champions and award winners. Those who will compete in the Moscow ice will simultaneously fight for the right to compete in their teams at the European and world championships, so programme prepared for the first post-Olympic season will be the most interesting.

(Continued on page 4)

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## Former CIA agent exposes

New York. Scandalous facts about the US CIA for terrorist acts in Nicaragua were exposed by hiring of the CIA, former leader of an anti-Nicaraguan counter-revolutionary band Edgar Chamorro. For his "excessive servility" with reporters he was banished, on orders from Langley, from the leadership of the so-called Nicaraguan democratic forces — a rift with the people of that country making gangster raids on its territory. Trying to get even with his former owners, this thing unveiled everything he knew of the secret operations against Nicaragua.

In an interview for "Miami News" he claimed that CIA agents directly participate in terrorist operations against Nicaragua and later, to cover that up, ascribe them to the "contras".

Chamorro's admission again confirmed that the "contras" are by no means representatives of the "legal opposition in Nicaragua" as Washington would like to present them but puppets in the hands of American special services.

A day earlier, talking to "The Washington Post" reporters, Chamorro said that way back in 1983 the "contras" headquarters in the capital of Honduras was visited by a CIA top-placed official who demanded a seizure of part of Nicaraguan territory and creation there a provisional government. At that meeting he firmly assured us, the bandit said, that this government would be recognized by the USA, which would break relations with the Sandinistas.



Pentagon's researcher.

Drawing by A. Gorbunov

## Reagan policies threaten world peace

Ottawa. The danger for the entire mankind of the militaristic foreign policy course pursued by the US administration and, consequently, the need to activate the anti-war movements was recently pointed out by the President of the World Peace Council (WPC), Ramesh Chandra.

As a result of President Reagan's policies, he declared in an interview to the newspaper "Canadian Tribune", today the

danger of a nuclear war flaring up has become more real. Washington's policies on the international arena threaten to destroy the entire humanity. We, said R. Chandra, are going through a highly alarming period as the United States prepares to invade Nicaragua and intervene in other parts of the world. Washington's goal of attaining global superiority is a dangerous threat for the whole world, stressed the WPC President.

## AAPSO's conference

Kabul. Afghanistan's capital is the venue for a conference of the Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidarity Organization (AAPSO) on the subject of a new international information order. It is attended by delegates from forty countries and a number of international organizations.

The delegates are discussing issues, such as "New Media as an Instrument of Peace, Friendship, Cooperation and Development", and "The Western Mass Media as a Tool of Cold War,"

Disinformation, Aggression, and Subversion of Sovereignty" and examining other important problems linked with the struggle for the establishment of new information systems in the developing countries politically and technically independent of the Western dictat.

The delegates stood one minute in silence to pay tribute to the memory of the outstanding Indian political leader Indira Gandhi.

## POL POT GANGSTERS DISLOGGED

Phnom Penh. Units of the People's Revolutionary Army of Kampuchea supported by Vietnamese volunteers on international duty in the People's Republic of Kampuchea, have given a resolute rebuff to the attempt by gangs of Khmer reactionaries to create a major spy and sabotage centre on the territory of Kampuchea. They routed sizeable formation of Pol Pot gangsters, killed or wounded hundreds of them, and captured large quantities of military equipment and ammunition, reports the Kampuchean Information Agency, the SPK.

## To preserve UNESCO

Manila. The 8th regional conference of the national UNESCO commissions in the Pacific and Asian countries is in progress here. It is being attended by more than one hundred delegates from 24 states, including the Soviet Union, as well as observers from several countries and international governmental

organizations within the framework of the United Nations. Addressing the opening session of the conference, the Acting Foreign Minister of the Philippines, R. A. Castro, said that the aim of the forum was to preserve UNESCO, and to consolidate cooperation between the states in this organization.

## USA, CHINA TO EXCHANGE NAVAL VISITS

Washington. US Defense Department spokesman, M. Burch, said the USA and China were negotiating the possibility of a "courtesy visit" by a US Navy ship to Chinese port. An official report on such

a visit, he stressed, could come in the near future. He further noted that mutual exchange of such visits would significantly improve bilateral relations.

## RESPONSE

## U.S. ANTI-AFGHAN STAND AT UN

Despite protests from many UN member-countries, the United States has imposed on the current session of the UN General Assembly the discussion of "the situation in Afghanistan".

Its aim is to distract world attention from the policies of world terrorism which Washington is carrying out against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan (DRA) and to secure a diplomatic camouflage to cover up the extension of its undeclared war against that country, a sovereign republic and UN member.

In 1983, the United States spent 105 million dollars on this war, and this year another 125 million dollars has been earmarked for it. During the current fiscal year, which began on October 1, Washington intends to spend nearly 280 million dollars on this war. All in all, the USA has already spent

more than 1,000 million dollars on subversive activities against the Afghan people. Doubled or tripled is the flow of the most up-to-date small arms, mortar shells, rockets and anti-aircraft missiles, etc., to the hired gangs. They are purchased not only with American dollars but also with British pounds sterling, West German Deutsche marks, Japanese yen, and Israeli shekels. For instance, this year Britain set aside 18 million pounds for the purpose, while West Germany earmarked 60 million Deutsche marks.

Igor DASHIN

## French gendarmes for Caledonia?

Paris. The French Prime Minister, Laurent Fabius, has stated the seriousness of the situation in New Caledonia, an overseas territory of France in Southern Pacific. Speaking at the National Assembly, he characterized the situation as a "crisis" after the elections to the territorial assembly, as causing concern in planning his government's decision to send gendarmes to New Caledonia, the French Minister pointed out that there for the purpose of maintaining public order and the constitutional measures would be taken within the next few days.

Reports from New Caledonia indicate that the political crisis has been instigated by the right-wing parties in France who oppose the granting of independence to New Caledonia in favour of turning the archipelago into a department of France.

## ARAB LEADERS MEET IN KUWAIT

Cairo. In the Kuwait capital, the leaders of six Persian Gulf states — Bahrain, Qatar, Kuwait, the United Arab Emirates, Saudi Arabia and Oman have met for a conference as part of the Cooperation Council set up in 1981.

News agencies report that at the meeting, the fifth since the Council was set up, the Arab leaders discussed a range of issues linked with achievement of a closer intersection between the states in the political and economic fields, and also in the sphere of joint defensive measures. They gave much of their attention to the situation in the Middle East, particularly in the Persian Gulf area where the Iraq conflict continues unabated. Judging by a number of statements made at the conference, the Council's member-countries intend to step up their efforts aimed at achieving a speedy end of the conflict.

## USA helps South Africa develop nuclear arms

New York. The Reagan administration is directly helping racist South Africa develop nuclear weapons. According to "Wall Street Journal", Washington permitted a certain government company to send a Swift fuel to South Africa via a Swiss firm. The newspaper noted that the American companies involved in this, on Washington's instructions, a delivery to South Africa of a large batch of enriched uranium via Belgium. Spillages of this "radioactive" material, the "Daily Corporation" is charged, for selling this dangerous substance, which could be used in developing nuclear weapons, to Pretoria.

## Chile: the struggle continues

Santiago. The Chilean capital has become a huge military camp. The streets are patrolled by army units, military helicopters are hovering over workers' quarters, and reinforced police detachments in armoured vehicles are combing the city after quarter. Tanks have appeared in the centre of the city. This is how Dictator Pinochet has responded to protests by the popular masses who supported another day of national protest against the bloody military fascist regime. According to estimates of political observers, the emerging situation towards end of September 1983, when the reactionary military would out a coup d'etat in Chile.

Pinochet has suffered a political defeat, said Ricardo Lagos, representative of the bloc of opposition parties, the Democratic Alliance — and one of the leaders of national protest. The struggle for the restoration of democracy in Chile will continue, he asserted.

Washington. The American Newspaper Guild has sharply criticized the decision of the Chilean military and fascist dictatorship to cancel accreditation of foreign journalists who arrived in Chile to cover the national protest day. As was noted in a communiqué by the Chairman of the Guild, Charles A. Perlik, this arbitrary decision is causing resolute protests among journalists throughout the world.



In the streets of Santiago.

Photo AP-TASS

## SHARON SUES 'TIME'

New York. The Israeli Government and former Defense Minister of Israel, Sharon, were immediately implicated in the carnage in the Palestinian refugee camps of Sabra and Chatila in September 1982.

This has been convincingly confirmed by the hearings at the trial at the New York district court examining the lawsuit lodged by Sharon against the "Time" magazine. The former head of the Israeli war ministry accuses the American weekly of slander and demands compensation for the slur cast on his character by the magazine. The alleged slander appeared in an article published by "Time" in February last year, in which Sharon was made fully responsible for the slaughter in the Palestinian refugee camps where hundreds of elderly people, women and children were killed.

## Science and technology

## IS BEER HEALTHFUL?

Beer helps the growth of cancer cells, is the conclusion of scientists from the Heidelberg oncological centre in West Germany. Time will show their correctness.

## EXPEDITION TO THE ANTARCTIC

The first Antarctic team from the People's Republic of China has left Shanghai for the shores of the sixth continent. It includes scientists, experts, builders and maintenance personnel — 500 in all. They are to set up on the ice continent a station that will function in summer.

## OF INTEREST

## Who is the most prolific?

In the history of literature there are many examples of the prolific industry of writers. For example, the distinguished writer A. Dumas is said to have penned 250 novels and 25 plays. H. Poirot wrote 150 works. E. Zola wrote 400. The most prolific writer of the 20th century is the American Ernest Hemingway, who wrote 250,000 and 320,000 letters respectively. But how are things

## FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

## CHOICE MADE

This is how PRAVDA observer V. Koronov characterizes the general elections in Uruguay in 1973 as a result of a coup d'etat power was usurped by the military clique, writes the author. Like Chile, Uruguay became at that time an arena of bloody reprisals against the patriots. Up to 100 torture centres were functioning in the country. Hundreds of thousands of Uruguayans were compelled to emigrate.

All these years the popular movement was gaining momentum in Uruguay. It dealt continuous blows, one stronger than the other, at the military regime and destroying its foundations. The US administration increased military aid to the regime but to no avail.

The main result of the elections is that the voters have confirmed their will: there must no longer be any room for military dictatorship in Uruguay.

But the road to a complete democratization of political life in the country won't be an easy one, concludes the author.

## ISRAEL, U.S. WATCHDOG IN MIDDLE EAST

For more than 30 years the USA has been ensuring the financial basis of the Israeli armed forces, writes KRASNAYA ZVEZDA observer V. Vinogradov. During this period Tel Aviv has received from the USA more than 30,000 million dollars through official channels alone. In the current 1985 fiscal year the USA will grant Israel, as subsidy, 2,600 million dollars for military economic purposes. Tel Aviv uses these huge financial handouts from the overseas to play its role as a "watchdog" of American interests in the Middle East, stresses the author.

Touching upon USA-Israel talks, held recently in Washington, the author notes that Tel Aviv envoys were promised military and economic aid amounting to 4,000 million dollars by the USA in the 1986 fiscal year. And again this sum will be given in the form of qualitative subsidies.

All these facts show that the Middle East policies of both the USA and Israel continue to be adherence to anti-Arab position.

## THE DISCOVERY OF AMERICA

The discovery of America continues, V. Kobyshev, a Soviet journalist, writes in LITERATURNAYA GAZETA. Rich America has turned out to be poor — 45 million, i.e., every fifth American lives in poverty. The US State budget deficit is running into 200,000 million dollars.

There has also been another discovery of America, states the author, which is just as interesting and, perhaps, still more important. Authoritative American economists have come to the conclusion that the arms race started by the American administration is more than the USA can afford.

So what do we see now? They wanted to exhaust us through the arms race and the result is that they have created in their own country mass poverty and, as "The Washington Post" put it, "deep class abyss" dividing the United States. So, they have a lot to think about.

## ADVANTAGES OF JOINT VENTURES

The growth rates of per capita national income of the CMEA countries during 25 years show that the Soviet Union, capital countries, O. Kyburov and N. Melnikov point out in their article published in EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA. It deals with the results of the 9th CMEA session, held recently in Havana.

The authors emphasize that the CMEA session approved the long-term comprehensive measures on cooperation in energy, fuel and raw materials for a period to end in 1990 and for a longer perspective. The internal countries are planning to undertake several major joint economic projects in Mongolia, for example, they will develop deposits of non-ferrous metals and bauxites. On the basis of cooperation nickel-cobalt production is already being built in Cuba. The programme provides for the construction of new projects in this field. The CMEA countries will utilize the natural resources of mineral coal in Poland, set up facilities for the extraction and processing of magnesite in Czechoslovakia.

## Peace Camp outside nuclear centre

San Francisco. "Put science at the service of peace!" and "Down with nuclear weapons!" are two of the posters placed at the motorway going to the Ernest Lawrence radiation laboratory in Livermore, California, one of the biggest American centres for devising new types of nuclear weapons.

Not far from the laboratory, tents of a Peace Camp have been pitched at the initiative of the Livermore Action Group whose aim is to spread the ideas of the fight for peace and against the militaristic course taken by the American administration.

nowadays? The most prolific writer is Georges Simenon, who has written 415 novels, 215 of them bearing his own name and the rest under various pseudonyms.

## Sail in many colours

The Japanese lead the world in per capita salt consumption. Despite the numerous warnings against its fatal consequences for human health, they do not intend to give up this habit. A salt, out of which only 470 mg is needed daily, is being eaten in the windows of shops in Tokyo. As the advertisement says, this will help everyone to see in graphic terms the quantity of

salt being consumed. So far the demand for colourful salt is insignificant as it costs twice as much as the usual white product.

## Who drives better?

Curious conclusions have been made by the Halifax Insurance Group of Britain. After examining information about road accidents, the firm concluded that, in Britain at least, women drive more carefully than men. If women motorists do not get into accidents or cause them, the consequences are less serious than in case of men. Proceeding from this conclusion, Halifax has decided that its insurance scheme for women motorists should cost 12 per cent lower than for men.

## VIEWPOINT

Svyatoslav KOZLOV

## UN: polarization of approaches and positions

At the 39th session of the UN General Assembly, the First Committee (which handles political and security issues including disarmament) approved a draft resolution sponsored by socialist nations on urgent halting and banning nuclear weapons tests.

The draft was sponsored by a clear majority of nations, which convincingly reflected the will of the world community. As usual, the only negative votes came from the USA and a small group of other NATO countries.

Already over 70 draft resolutions have been submitted on problems tackled by the First Committee and the way delegates talk and vote in them reflects the position of their governments on the issues.

Of the 30 resolutions already passed the USA rejected 19, but

still failed to canvass any significant support for its negative attitude.

Thus, we are witnessing a progressive polarization of approaches by various countries on the most vital issues of today and ways of resolving them. On one pole are the socialist states, all those who do not just declare their allegiance to peace and disarmament, but practically working for them.

On the other pole is a clear minority of nations led by the USA, which typically oppose peaceful proposals on disarmament. The stubborn proponents of this line, pitting themselves against the absolute majority of nations are increasingly finding themselves internationally isolated.

Mindful of the growing anti-

war sentiment of their peoples, as well as the general trend in either try to refrain from supporting the leader by abstaining on votes, or even vote for resolutions which Washington rejects. At the same time NATO nations voted against such important initiatives by the USSR and other socialist nations as rejection of the first use of nuclear weapons, freezing nuclear arms, banning neutron weapons, limiting the naval arms race, etc.

It would be a mistake to think that the anti-Sovietism-obsessed NATO countries systematically reject all proposals sponsored by the USSR and other socialist countries. They just as eagerly sabotage proposals by other states, which deal with issues that seem to stand in the way of

"America's rearmament" and that of NATO.

For instance, NATO opposed Indian initiatives on a convention banning the use of nuclear weapons, as well as a proposal by Indonesia, Mexico, Pakistan, Uruguay, Sweden and India on freezing nuclear weapons. The USA stood against a draft resolution from Argentina, India, Mexico and Sweden on ending the nuclear arms race. The nations led by Washington also objected to a proposal by a group of non-aligned nations on immediate nuclear weapons test ban.

For the sake of justice it should be mentioned that Washington did support certain decisions (though less than half of them) on the issues under consideration. But, these, as stressed in UN circles, were on secondary matters rather than those critically needed to end the arms race.

Notwithstanding the importance of UN resolutions, they are not binding. At the same time, the big and military powerful states which refuse to comply with UN principles and recommendations, extremely complicate efforts aimed at reducing the military threat and achieving disarmament. The determination of UN to have its decisions implemented enjoys the support of the absolute majority of peoples.

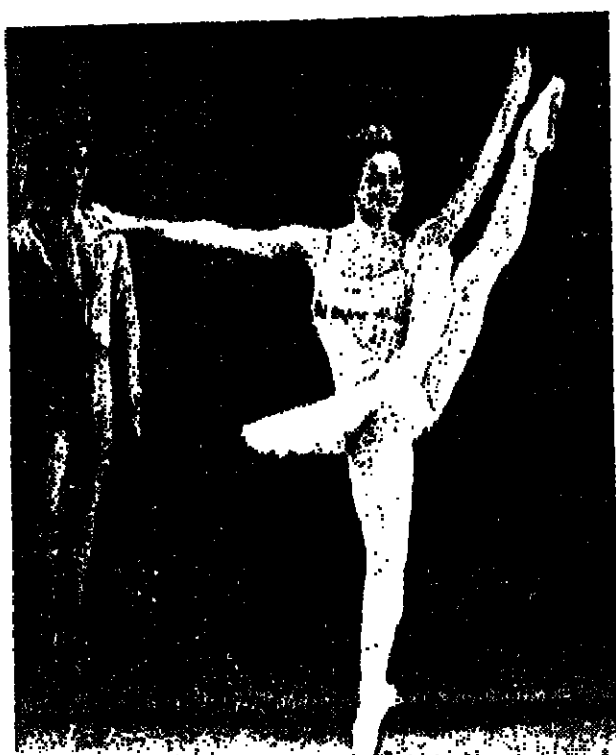






# ENTERTAINMENT

## Theatre, Cinema and TV Stars



● Anna Serdyuk in Minkus' ballet "La Bayadere". Photo by Dmitry Kulikov

## ANNA SERDYUK

First and foremost, Anna Serdyuk is a classical ballerina. Nature has endowed her with many advantages like beautiful appearance, light movements in jumping, gliding lines in her hands and arms, and soft movements. She looks well both in classical ballet parts and while dancing modern heroines. The precision with which she puts across choreographer's ideas and her thoughtful attitude to choreographic texts is the reason why choreographers love working with her. It was not accidental that the French choreographer Pierre La-Rolte, when restoring the ancient romantic ballet, "Nathalie or the Swiss Milkmaid" chose Serdyuk for the part of the charming peasant girl. That was Anna's twentieth ballet role. Anna was born and raised in Kiev, the Ukrainian capital. After graduating from a ballet school, she worked at the Odessa Opera and Ballet. Here, in one of Europe's most beautiful opera houses, she grew from a dancer in the corps-de-ballet into a prima ballerina. Serdyuk later moved to Moldavia, where she became a leading dancer in the Opera and Ballet in Kishinev, the capital of that south-western Soviet republic. Her joint work with Igor Chernyshov, regarded as one of the best Soviet choreographers, is an important landmark in her ballet career. Igor has produced several ballets in which Anna dances the main parts. It is interesting, peculiar and profound, the way she portrays characters in famous classical ballets such as Giselle, Aurora, Kikl, and Odette-Odile. In her dancing she manages to convey the meaning and the emotional foundations of their images. Anna Serdyuk became a soloist at the Moscow Classical Ballet seven years ago. She has prepared and performed the parts of the proud and beautiful Alisa in Kluchaturyan's ballet "Gayane"; the touching Chosen One in "The Rite of Spring" by Stravinsky; the young, spontaneous and very feminine Eve in "The Creation of the World" by Andrei Petrov. Her confident mastery of dancing techniques contributes to the ballerina's successful performance of the most diverse parts.

The softness of her movements, the beauty of lines, reserved temperament and hidden dramaticism — these are the qualities that keep echoing in memory after watching Serdyuk's performance.

In the ballets staged by the company's leaders, Natalya Kasatkina and Vladimir Vasiliev, the mastery of the ballet direction combines with the mastery of dance composition, says the ballerina. I like to perform in such productions because in them it is very important for the ballerina to have the ability to carry out a choreographic dialogue, and to lose neither the contacts with the partners in complex support nor the lively thread of human communion.

Serdyuk copes with this task well. Her new work is Juliet in "Romeo and Juliet" staged by Kasatkina and Vasiliev to music by Sergei Prokofiev. I have been dreaming about dancing Juliet for a long time, says Anna. The tragic colours in the ballet are very close to me. Yelena LITVINSKAYA

## Knowing each other better through books

International exchange in books is playing an invaluable part in bringing peoples together and in strengthening trust among them. Hannu Tarmo, Chairman of the Association of Finnish Publishers said at a recent press conference at the Copyright Agency of the USSR (VAAP).

In Finland, which attaches great importance to the strengthening of good-neighbourly relations with the Soviet Union, people have a lively interest in

Russian classics and in the works of modern Soviet writers, said Hannu Tarmo. Our cooperation with VAAP helps us meet the desire of Finns to know more about the multinational literature of their neighbour.

Over the past 20 years, more than 120 contracts have been signed between VAAP and the Association of Finnish Publishers on the publication of Soviet works of fiction and fine arts in Finland, said Hannu Tarmo.

## The Kremlin Museums

The Kremlin Museums in Moscow have arranged a series of lectures for art lovers.

The five cycles of lectures are about their architectural and art treasures and their unique collections. The lecturers use slides and films as aids.

The Russian painting in the museums is represented by Theophanes the Greek, Andrei Rublev, Dionysius and Simon Ushakov.

Another cycle is on architecture and monuments. The scholarly staff of the

Kremlin Museums will tell a wide range of art lovers about the collections of West European silverware, and Oriental materials and cloths from the collection of the State Armoury. Some of these collections are unique.

Of special interest is the story about the latest research and finds in the Kremlin like the discovery of the frescoes in the Annunciation Cathedral completed this year.

The lectures are held in the Shchusev Architecture Museum at 5 Prospekt Kalinina.

## Jewish theatre for Victory Day

The play of the well-known Soviet writer Leonid Leonov "Invasion" has been produced in the Yiddish language by the Jewish People's Theatre of Birobuzhan, the capital of the Jewish Autonomous Region. It is devoted to the coming 40th anniversary of the victory of the Soviet people in the Second World War. The main theme of the play is courage and heroism of the Soviet people who saved mankind from fascist yoke. It is not accidental that we turned to that play, said artistic director of the theatre Berta Shilman. Just as all peoples of

our country, residents of the Jewish Autonomous Region experienced the horrors of war. Scores of my countrymen in the very first days of war went to the front as volunteers. And many of them were not destined to come back. Among soldiers from our region there are Heroes of the Soviet Union, more than 7,000 people are bearers of military orders and medals. Our new production, in which both theatre veterans and young folk are cast, is both a reminder and an ardent call for preservation of peace on earth.

## A film about Obraztsov and his puppets

It is a great honour for me to make a film about the eternally young art of Sergei Obraztsov. He has created the most wonderful and beautiful puppet theatre in the world. This is what artistic director and TV producer Jim Henson (USA) said at a press conference in Moscow. The film will open his series of TV films about leading puppet companies in the world.

The chance to meet the outstanding Soviet artist was very important and exciting, the guest from America said, because it was Obraztsov's book, "My Profession", describing the wonderful world of puppets, that had given him the idea of making the films. He has been working on them for eighteen months now. Obraztsov will appear on the screen with scenes from his productions "An Unusual Concert", "Don Juan", and some solo numbers.

At the press conference Sergei Obraztsov said that he had accepted the invitation to appear in the film with great pleasure. We are trying to use our art to cement understanding between nations, to carry kind thoughts and feelings to people, he said. — It seems to me that this is very important in our troubled world.

He also said that his company was working on a



● Jim Henson (left) and Sergei Obraztsov during the press conference at the Central Puppet Theatre. Photo by Vadim S.

modern satirical play. He plans to make a documentary devoted to mankind's struggle for a better future and environment protection.

## POPULAR PRINT ART REVIVED

Three artists from Moscow—Nikolai Voronkov, Leonid Kurzenkov, and Alexander Medvedev are showing nearly one hundred graphic sheets (here you see one of them) at an exhibition in the Central Artists Club entitled "Arrangement of the Russian Popular Print".

In creating portraits, compositions and landscape motifs, the artists used the traditions of Russian folk art, the popular print which combines pictures and accompanying texts. The themes are episodes from Russian tales, narratives and the history of the Russian state.



## WHAT'S ON!

December 1-3

### THEATRES

Kremlin Palace of Congresses (Kremlin). 1 (mat and aft), 2 (mat) 3 — Concerts.

Bolshevik Theatre (Sverdlov Sq.). 1—Glinka, "Ivan Susanin" (opera); 2 (mat) — Double-bill: Rimsky-Korsakov, "Mozart and Salieri"; Tchaikovsky, "Jolanthe" (opera); 2 (eve) — Tchaikovsky, "Eugene Onegin" (opera).

Stanislavsky and Nemirovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre (17 Pushkinskaya St.). 1 — Khrennikov, "Dorothée" (opera); 2 (mat)—Morozov, "Doctor Doolittle" (ballet); 2 (eve) — Rossini, "The Barber of Seville" (opera); 3 — Prokofiev, "Cinderella" (ballet).

Opera Theatre (8 Pushkinskaya St.). 1—Lehar, "The Merry Widow"; 2 — Cadzbury, "A Crossroads"; 3 — Strauss, "Long Live the Waltz".

### FILMS

Love Illness (India, 2 parts). A love-story of a pair that overcame all obstacles, put

In their way by people of religious and caste prejudice. Cinema: "Moskov" (2 Novokovskaya Sq.). Metro Mayakovsky.

Week of Mongolian Film. Cinema: "Ulan Bator" (Grimau St.). Metro Akhmetchevskaya.

### EXHIBITIONS

Glinka — Central Museum of National Culture (4 Frol'skaya St.). Folk musical instruments from Bulgaria, Japan, and elsewhere. Daily, except Thursdays, 11 a.m. to 7 p.m. Metro Mayakovsky.

Central Artists Club. "Arrangement of the Russian Popular Print" exhibition. Daily, except Monday; 10 a.m. to 8 p.m. Metro Park Kultury.

Obraztsov's Puppets. Exhibition.

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# BUSINESS

## NEFTA-GAZ and Plasmex in Moscow



Part of the international NEFTA-GAZ exhibition.

With assistance from the USSR Ministry of Commerce and Industry, our firm has been organizing exhibitions in the USSR more than 20 years. How this is the first time we are participating in two exhibitions at once—Plasmex'84 and NEFTA-GAZ, our correspondent of the British firm of Industrial Trade Fairs International, John V. Legate, both of whom are open at the exhibition complex at Krasnaya Zvezda.

## Contacts and contracts

At the first session of the Intergovernmental Commission on Economic and Technical Cooperation, the USSR and India agreed to develop economic and industrial cooperation in the field of coal, oil, gas, and other resources. The Commission will be working on the development of specific measures for implementing the agreement. The USSR and India signed a contract for the delivery of 50,000 tons of coal from India to the USSR. The contract was signed by the USSR Ministry of Coal and the Indian Ministry of Coal.

## Cooperation in coal-mining

The protocol signed in New Delhi during the 4th session of the Soviet-Indian working group for the coal industry envisages a further development of mutually beneficial cooperation between the USSR and India in coal-mining and coal processing. The protocol will be valid from 1985 to 1990. The Soviet Union will help India carry out several new projects, including the construction of coal-dressing plants. Prospecting of coal deposits will be conducted, using latest methods and technology and photographs of the Indian territory taken from outer space.

The use of new Soviet technology and equipment at several Indian coal-mining sites was also discussed.

Great Britain, France, West Germany and Finland.

The second exhibition at Krasnaya Presnya is Plasmex'84 which features raw materials, machines and processes for the production of plastics.

I am pleased to note that our exhibition in the Soviet Union has attracted the attention of many foreign companies, as more than 100 firms from different countries including India, Canada, West Germany, Japan are taking part, says John V. Legate.

## Symposium of Fratelli Lamberti

The Italian firm Fratelli Lamberti held a symposium in Moscow on energy saving and quality improvement in the textile industry using auxiliary materials. Fratelli Lamberti specializes in the production of chemicals for various industries, including textiles, paper and oil, production of dyes, varnishes and building materials.

This is Fratelli Lamberti's third symposium in the Soviet Union. Silvano Zocchi, the firm's sales and marketing manager, told an MNI correspondent. The firm appeared in the Soviet market five years ago with the assistance of the Austrian OWEC firm and three years ago the delivery of special chemicals to the USSR started. In 1983 they amounted to one million US dollars, whereas in 1984, according to preliminary data, they will reach 6-7 million, said Silvano Zocchi.

Cooperation between the firm and Soviet organizations is mainly effected in the textile and oil industries. Soviet partners have been offered a new technology of final treatment of fabrics, which ensures a 1.5 time reduction of the cycle, considerable saving of energy, raw materials as well as improvement of quality.

We are prepared, stressed Silvano Zocchi, to build our business relations with Soviet partners on long-term basis using any progressive mutually advantageous forms of cooperation, as well as the development of Soviet imports.

## Philately



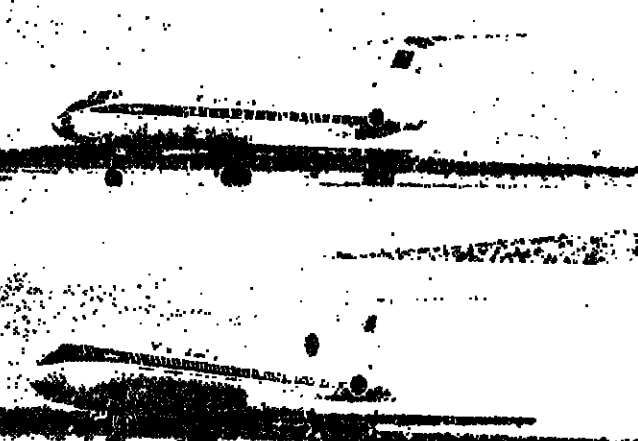
## Frunze Museum marks jubilee

The USSR Ministry of Communications has issued a postage stamp to mark the 50th anniversary of the establishment of the Mikhail Frunze Central Club of Aviation and Cosmonautics, one of Moscow's museums. It has at its disposal about 40,000 life-size and documentary exhibits on the history of Soviet aviation, aviation and cosmonautics. Every year more than 150,000 people visit this museum. The nominal price of the stamp is 2 kopeks.



## AEROFLOT OFFERS

new international routes linking the GDR with the Soviet Union



— air routes flown by the airliners of both countries

Simferopol-Leipzig-Simferopol (flights every Tuesday)

Simferopol-Dresden-Simferopol (flights every Monday and Friday) — other air routes

Moscow-Erfurt-Moscow Leningrad-Erfurt-Leningrad (flights every Sunday)

For detailed information apply to any Aeroflot agency or office.

Welcome to the USSR!

## Two tours

The enthusiasts of architecture are offered a tour, "Monuments of Old Georgian Architecture". It will last 22 days with a visit to Tbilisi, Telavi, Kazbegi, Gori and Tskhaltubo. The tour starts and finishes in Moscow.

Characteristic of Georgian architecture is monumentality and efficiency of composition, strict proportions and moderate use of decorations. Georgian architecture is distinguished for its harmonious link with the environment. It can be proved by the 7th-century Ateni temple, the famous 11th-century Akhmeti temple, the Gelati monastery of the 12th century and many other monuments of ancient Georgian architecture, a visit to which is envisaged by this tour.

The programme of the next tour — "Nature of Georgia" — for foreign tourists presupposes a visit to such cities as Sukhumi, Tskhaltubo, Batumi, Tbilisi and Telavi.

One can hardly imagine a land more generously endowed by nature than Georgia. It has a diverse landscape with snow-capped summits, picturesque gorges, valleys, alpine rivers and the subtropical coast of the Black Sea. Georgia's climatic conditions allow a tourist to have a dip in the warm and tender sea and, climbing up the mountains, ski on the same day. Making this trip you'll become acquainted with the diverse flora of Georgia. Trips by this tour can be undertaken in autumn (November) and in spring (March-April).

## Intourist news

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Handwritten note: "The tour is 15 days"